

Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

J. CUNNINGHAM, Editor.

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[BY AUTHORITY.]

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE FIRST
SESSION OF THE TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

A PROCLAMATION, BY THE PRESIDENT
OF THE U. S. OF AMERICA.

Whereas, a treaty of Commerce and Navigation
between the United States of America, and
His Majesty the King of Sardinia, together with
a separate article, was concluded and signed at
Genoa on the twenty-sixth day of November, in
the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hun-
dred and thirty-eight, which treaty and separate
article, are word for word as follows:—

The United States of America and His Majesty
the King of Sardinia, desirous of consoli-
dating the relations of good understanding which
have hitherto so happily subsisted between their
respective States and of facilitating and extend-
ing the commercial intercourse between the two
countries, have agreed to enter into negotiations
for the conclusion of a treaty of commerce and
navigation, for which purpose the President of
the United States has conferred full powers on
Nathaniel Niles, his special agent near His
Sardinian Majesty and the King of Sardinia has
conferred like powers on the Count Clement
Solar de la Marguerite, Grand Cross of the mili-
tary and religious order of S. Maurice and S.
Lazarus, of Isabella the Catholic of Spain, and
Knight of the order of Christ, his first Secretary
of State for the Foreign Affairs; And the said
plenipotentiaries having exchanged their full
powers, found in good and due form, have con-
cluded, and signed the following articles.

ARTICLE 1. There shall be between the terri-
tories of the high contracting parties a reciprocal
liberty of commerce and navigation. The in-
habitants of their respective States shall natu-
rally have liberty to enter the ports and com-
mercial places of the territories of each party,
wherever foreign commerce is permitted. They
shall be at liberty to sojourn and reside in all
parts whatsoever of said territories in order to
attend to their affairs, and they shall enjoy to
that effect the same security and protection as
the natives of the country wherein they reside,
on condition of their submitting to the laws
and ordinances there prevailing.

ART. 2. Sardinian vessels arriving either la-
den or in ballast, in the ports of the United
States of America, and reciprocally vessels of
the United States arriving either laden or in
ballast in the ports of the dominions of His Sa-
rdinian Majesty, shall be treated on their entrance,
during their stay and at their departure upon the
same footing as national vessels coming from the
same place, with respect to the duties of ton-
nage, light-house, pilotage and port charges, as
well as the fees and perquisites of public officers
and other duties or charges of whatever kind or
denomination, levied in the name or to the profit
of the Government, the local authorities or of
any private establishment whatsoever.

ART. 3. All kind of merchandise and articles
of commerce either the produce of the soil or
the industry of the United States of America
or of any other country, which may be lawfully
imported into the ports of the dominions of Sa-
rdinia in Sardinian vessels, may also be so im-
ported in vessels of the United States of America,
without paying other or higher duties or charges
of whatever kind or denomination levied in the
name or to the profit of the Government, the
local authorities or of any private establishment
whatsoever, than if the same merchandise or
produce had been imported in Sardinian vessels.
And reciprocally all kinds of merchandise and
articles of commerce, either the produce of the
soil, or of the industry of the dominions of Sa-
rdinia or any other country, which may be law-
fully imported into the ports of the United
States, in vessels of the said States, may also be
so imported in Sardinian vessels, without paying
other or higher duties or charges of whatever
kind or denomination levied in the name or to
the profit of the Government, the local authori-
ties, or of any private establishment whatsoever,
than if the same merchandise or produce had
been imported in vessels of the United States of
America.

ART. 4. To prevent the possibility of any
misunderstanding, it is hereby declared that the
provisions contained in the two preceding arti-
cles are to their full extent applicable to Sardi-
nian vessels and their cargoes arriving in the
ports of the United States of America. And
reciprocally to vessels of the said States, and
their cargoes arriving in the ports of the domi-
nions of Sardinia, whether the said vessels clear
directly from the ports of the country to which
they respectively belong, or from the ports of
any other foreign country.

ART. 5. All kinds of merchandise and arti-
cles of commerce, which may lawfully be ex-
ported from the ports of the United States of America
in national vessels, may also be exported
therefrom in Sardinian vessels without paying
other or higher duties or charges, of whatever
kind or denomination levied in the name or to
the profit of the Government, the local authori-
ties, or of any private establishment whatsoever,
than if the same merchandise or articles of com-
merce had been exported in vessels of the United
States of America. And reciprocally all kind
of merchandise and articles of commerce which
may be lawfully exported from the kingdom of
Sardinia in national vessels, may also be exported
therefrom in vessels of the United States of America,
without paying other or higher duties, or
charges of whatever kind or denomination
levied in the name or to the profit of the Govern-
ment, the local authorities or to any private es-
tablishment whatsoever, than if the same mer-
chandise or articles of commerce had been ex-
ported in Sardinian vessels.

ART. 6. No higher or other duties shall be
imposed on the importation into the United
States of any article the produce or manufacture

of Sardinia; and no higher or other duties shall
be imposed on the importation into the kingdom
of Sardinia of any article the produce or manu-
facture of the United States than are or shall be
payable on the same article, being the produce
or manufacture of any other foreign country.
Nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the im-
portation or exportation of any article, the pro-
duce of, or the manufacture of the United
States or of Sardinia, to or from the ports of the
kingdom of Sardinia, which shall not equally extend to all
other nations.

ART. 7. It is expressly understood and agreed
that the preceding articles do not apply to coast-
wise navigation of either of the two countries,
which each of the two high contracting parties
reserves exclusively to itself.

ART. 8. No priority or preference shall be
given directly or indirectly by either of the high
contracting parties, nor by any company corpo-
rate or acting in their behalf, or under their
authority in the purchase of any article of com-
merce lawfully imported on account of, or in
reference to the character of the vessel, whether
it be of the one party or the other, in which
true intent and meaning of the contracting
parties, that no distinction or difference what-
ever shall be made in this respect.

ART. 9. If either party shall hereafter grant
to any other nation any particular favor in com-
merce or navigation, it shall immediately become
common to the other party, freely where it is
freely granted to such other nation, or on yield-
ing the same or an equivalent compensation
when the grant is conditional.

ART. 10. Vessels of either of the high con-
tracting parties arriving on the coasts of the
other, but without the intention to enter a port,
or having entered not wishing to discharge the
whole, or any part of their cargoes shall enjoy
in this respect the same privileges, and be treated
in the same manner as the vessels of the most
favoured nations.

ART. 11. When any vessel belonging to either
of the contracting parties, or to their citizens,
or subjects, shall be wrecked, foundered, or
otherwise suffer damage on the coast, or within
the dominions of the other, there shall be given
to such vessel and all persons on board, every
aid and protection, in like manner as is usual
and customary to vessels of the nation where
such shipwreck or damage happens, and such
effects, or their proceeds, if the same shall have
been sold, shall be restored to their owners, or to
those entitled to receive them, upon the pay-
ment of such costs of salvage as would have
been paid by national vessels in the same circum-
stances.

ART. 12. Sardinian Merchant vessels being
forced from stress of weather or other unavoid-
able causes to enter a port of the United States
of America, and reciprocally, Merchant vessels of
the said States, entering the ports of His Sa-
rdinian Majesty from similar causes, shall be ex-
empt from port charges and all other duties
levied to the profit of the Government, in case
the causes which have rendered such entry ne-
cessary are real and evident, provided such ves-
sel does not engage in any commercial operation
while in port, such as loading and unloading
merchandise, it being understood nevertheless
that the unloading, and reloading rendered ne-
cessary for the repair of the said vessel shall not
be considered an act of commerce affording
ground for the payment of duties and provided
also that the said vessel shall not prolong her
stay in port beyond the time necessary for the
repair of her damages.

ART. 13. Concerning the remoteness of the
respective countries of the two high contracting
parties, and the uncertainty resulting therefrom
with respect to the various events which may
take place, it is agreed that the vessels of each
party belonging to either of them which may be
bound to a port supposed, at the time of its de-
parture to be blockaded, shall not however be cap-
tured, or condemned for having attempted a first
time to enter said port, unless it can be proved
that during its voyage, that the blockade of the place
in question still continued. But all vessels
except from port charges and all other duties
levied to the profit of the Government, shall be
allowed to enter the same blockaded port during the
continuance of the said blockade, shall then sub-
ject themselves to be detained and condemned.

ART. 14. All articles of commerce the growth
or manufacture of the United States of America,
and the products of their fisheries, with the ex-
ception of salt, gunpowder and tobacco manu-
factured for use, shall be permitted to pass in
transit from the free port of Genoa through
the territories of His Sardinian Majesty to any
point of the inland frontier of the said terri-
tories, and vice versa, all articles of commerce
coming from any one point of the Sardinian
inland frontier destined for the United States shall
be permitted to pass the territories of His Sa-
rdinian Majesty to the free port of Genoa without
being liable to the payment of any duty what-
soever, and the same shall be reciprocally true
for the transit of the products of the soil or of the
industry of the United States of America, or of any
private establishment whatsoever, other than such
as are required to meet the expenses of the neces-
sary precautionary measures against smuggling,
which precautionary measures to be observed in
regard to transit to the frontier shall be the
same whether the said articles of commerce are
imported by the vessels of the one or of the other
high contracting party, and the respective regu-
lar circumstances or considerations should ren-
der the re-establishment of transit duties neces-
sary on the said articles of commerce directed
to any one point of the Sardinian frontier, the
Sardinian Government, in reserving to itself the
full right to establish such duty, engages to not-
withstand six months before any such transit
duty shall be exacted. It is also understood
that all articles of commerce imported directly
from the United States of America shall be taken
and considered as the products of the said States,
and shall be entitled equally and in like manner,
with the exceptions above mentioned in the
present article, to a free transit through the ter-
ritories of His Sardinian Majesty.

ART. 15. The two high contracting parties
reciprocally grant to each other the liberty of
having each in the ports and other commercial
places of the other, consuls, vice-consuls and
commercial agents of their own appointment,
who shall enjoy the same privileges, powers and
exceptions as those of the most favoured nations.
But if any of such consuls shall exercise com-
merce, they shall be subjected to the same laws
and usages to which the private individuals of
their nation, or subjects or citizens of the most
favoured nations are subject in the same places,
in respect to their commercial transactions.

ART. 16. It is especially understood that
whenever either of the two contracting parties
shall select for a consular agent to reside in any
port or commercial place of the other party a
subject or citizen of this last, such consul or
agent shall continue to be regarded, notwith-
standing his quality of a foreign consul, as a
subject or citizen of the nation to which he be-
longs, and consequently shall be submitted to
the laws and regulations to which natives are
submitted in the place of his residence. This
obligation however shall in no respect embarrass
the exercises of his consular functions, or affect
the inviolability of the consular archives.

ART. 17. The said consuls, vice-consuls and
commercial agents are authorised to require the
assistance of the local authorities for the search,
arrest, detention, and imprisonment of the de-
serters from the ships of war and merchant ves-
sels of their country. For this purpose they
shall apply to the competent tribunals, judges,
and officers, and shall, in writing, demand such
deserters, proving by the exhibition of the reg-
isters of the vessels, the rolls of the crews, or by
other official documents that such individuals
formed part of the crews, and this reclama-
tion thus substantiated, the surrender shall not be
refused. Such deserters when arrested shall be
placed at the disposal of the said consuls, vice-
consuls or commercial agents, and may be con-
fined in the public prisons at the request and
cost of those who shall claim them in order to be
detained until the time when they shall be re-
stored to the vessels to which they belonged, or
sent back to their own country by a vessel of the
same nation or any other vessel whatsoever.
But if not sent back within three months from
the day of their arrest, they shall be set at lib-
erty, and shall not again be arrested for the same
cause. If however the deserter should be found
to have committed any crime or offence, his
surrender may be delayed until the tribunal be-
fore which his case should be depending shall
have been carried into execution.

ART. 18. The citizens and subjects of each of
the contracting parties shall have power to dis-
pose of their personal goods within the jurisdic-
tion of the other, by testament, donation, or
otherwise, and their representatives, being citi-
zens or subjects of the other party, shall suc-
ceed to their personal goods, whether by testat-
ment or otherwise, and may take possession
thereof either by themselves or by others act-
ing for them and dispose of the same at will,
paying such taxes and dues only as the inhabi-
tants of the country wherein the said goods are,
shall be subject to pay in like cases. And in
case of the absence of the representatives such
care shall be taken of the said goods as would
be taken of the goods of a native of the same
country in like case, and the lawful owner may
take measures for recovering them. And if a
question should arise among several claimants
as to which of them said goods belong, the same
shall finally be decided by the laws and judges
of the land wherein the said goods are. And
where, on the death of any person holding real
estate within the territories of one of the con-
tracting parties, such real estate would by the
laws of the land descend on a citizen or subject
of the other party, the latter, upon the pay-
ment of such taxes and dues, shall be allowed
a reasonable time to sell such real estate, and
to withdraw and export the proceeds with-
out molestation and without paying to the profit
of the respective Governments any other dues
taxes or charges than those to which the inhabi-
tants of the country within said real estate
is situated shall be subject to pay in like cases.

ART. 19. The present treaty shall continue in
force for ten years counting from the day of the
exchange of the ratifications, and if, two
months before the expiration of that period, nei-
ther of the high contracting parties shall have
announced to the other by an official notifica-
tion its intention to arrest the operation of the
said treaty, it shall remain obligatory one year
beyond that time, and so on, until the expiration
of the twelve months which will follow a simi-
lar notification, whatever is the time at which
it may take place.

ART. 20. The present treaty shall be approved
and ratified by the President of the United
States of America, by and with the advice and
consent of the Senate thereof, and by His Ma-
jesty the King of Sardinia, and the ratifications
shall be exchanged in the city of Washington
within ten months from the date of the signa-
ture thereof, or sooner if possible.

In faith whereof, the plenipotentiaries of the
contracting parties have signed the present
treaty and thereunto affixed their respective
seals.
Done at Genoa this 26th of November, 1838.
NATHANIEL NILES. [L. S.]
SOLAR DE LA MARGUERITE. [L. S.]

SEPARATE ARTICLE.
Circumstances of a peculiar nature rendering
it necessary for his Sardinian Majesty to continue
for a time differential duties to the disadvantage
of foreign flags, on grain, olive oil, and wine,
imported directly from the Black Sea, the ports
of the Adriatic, and those of the Mediterranean,
as far as Cape Trafalgar, notwithstanding the
general provisions of the articles No. 2, 3 and 4
of the present treaty, it is distinctly understood
and agreed by the high contracting parties, that
the United States shall have full and entire
liberty to establish countervailing differential
duties on the same articles imported from the
same places to the disadvantage of the Sardinian
flag, in case the existing or any other differ-
ential duties on the same articles, shall be con-
tinued in force, to the disadvantage of the flag
of the United States of America by His Sa-
rdinian Majesty, beyond a period of four years, count-
ing from the day of the exchange of the ratifi-
cations of the present treaty and separate article,
but all countervailing differential duties on the
said articles shall cease to be exacted from the
time the United States Government shall have
been informed officially of the discontinuance of
differential duties on the part of His Sardinian
Majesty.

The present separate article shall have the
same force and value as if it were inserted word
for word in the treaty signed this day and shall
be ratified in the same time.

In faith whereof, we the undersigned, by vir-
tue of our full powers, have signed the present
separate article and thereunto affixed our re-
spective seals.
Done at Genoa the 26th November, 1838.
NATHANIEL NILES. [L. S.]
SOLAR DE LA MARGUERITE. [L. S.]

And, whereas, the said treaty, and separate
article have been duly ratified on both parts, and
the respective ratifications of the same were
exchanged at Washington, on the eighteenth
day of March, one thousand eight hundred and
thirty-nine, by John Forsyth, Secretary of State
of the United States, and Auguste de Colobiano,
Charge d'Affairs of His Majesty the King of
Sardinia, on the part of their respective Govern-
ments.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, MARTIN
VAN BUREN, President of the United States of
America, have caused the said treaty and
separate article to be made public, to the end
that the same and every clause and article
thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good
faith by the United States; and the citizens
thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set
my hand and caused the seal of the United
States to be affixed.
Done at the City of Washington, the eight-
eenth day of March, one thousand
eight hundred and thirty-nine, and of
the Independence of the United States
the sixty-third.

M. VAN BUREN.
By the President,
JOHN FORSYTH,
Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED
STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.
Whereas, a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation
between the United States of America
and His Majesty the King of the Netherlands,
was concluded and signed at Washington, on
the nineteenth day of January last, which
treaty is word for word, as follows:
The United States of America and His Ma-
jesty the King of the Netherlands, anxious to regu-
late the commerce and navigation carried on be-
tween the two countries in their respective
vessels, have, for that purpose, named plenipo-
tentiaries, that is to say:

The President of the United States has ap-
pointed John Forsyth, Secretary of State of the
United States; and His Majesty the King of the
Netherlands, Jonkheer Evert Marius Adrian
Martini, member of the body of nobles of the
province of North Brabant, knight of the order
of the Netherlands Lion, and his Charge d'Aff-
airs near the United States, who having ex-
changed their respective full powers, found in
good and due form, have agreed to the following
articles:

ARTICLE 1. Goods and merchandise, whatever
their origin may be, imported into or exported
from the ports of the United States, from or to
the ports of the Netherlands in Europe, in ves-
sels of the Netherlands, shall pay no higher or
other duties than shall be levied on the like
goods and merchandise so imported or exported
in national vessels. And reciprocally, goods
and merchandise, whatever their origin may be,
imported into, or exported from the ports of the
Netherlands in Europe, from or to the ports of
the United States, in vessels of the said States,
shall pay no higher or other duties, than shall
be levied on the like goods and merchandise so
imported or exported in national vessels. The
bounties, drawbacks, or other favours of the
country, which may be granted in the States of
either of the contracting parties, on goods im-
ported or exported in national vessels, shall also
be in like manner be granted on goods directly
exported or imported in vessels of the other
country, to and from the ports of the two coun-
tries; if being understood, that in the latter as
in the preceding case, the goods shall have been
loaded in the ports from which such vessels have
been cleared.

ART. 2. Neither party shall impose upon the
vessels of the other, whether carrying cargoes
between the United States and the Netherlands
in Europe, or arriving in ballast from any other
country, any duties of tonnage, harbor dues,
light-houses, salvage, pilotage, or other dues,
or port charges of any kind or denomination which
shall not be imposed, in like cases on national
vessels.

ART. 3. It is further agreed between the two
contracting parties, that the Consuls and Vice-
Consuls of the United States in the ports of the
Netherlands in Europe; and reciprocally, the
Consuls and Vice-Consuls of the Netherlands in
the ports of the said States, shall continue to
enjoy all privileges, protection and assistance, as
may be usual and necessary for the duly ex-
ercise of their functions, in respect also to the
deserters, from the vessels, whether public or
private of their countries.

ART. 4. The contracting parties agree to con-
sider and treat as vessels of the United States
and of the Netherlands, all such as, being fur-
nished by the competent authority with a pas-
sant or sea-letter, shall, under the then existing
laws and regulations, be recognized as national
vessels by the country to which they respectively
belong.

ART. 5. In case of shipwreck or damage at
sea, each party shall grant to the vessels, whether
public or private, of the other, the same as-
sistance and protection which would be afforded
to its own vessels in like cases.

ART. 6. The present treaty shall be in force
for the term of ten years, commencing six weeks
after the exchange of the ratifications; and fur-
ther until the end of twelve months after either
of the contracting parties shall have given to
the other notice of its intention to terminate the
same: each of the contracting parties reserving to
itself the right of giving such notice to the
other, after the expiration of the said term of
ten years, or sooner, if it is mutually agreed,
that in case of such notice, this treaty, and all
the provisions thereof, shall, at the end of the
said twelve months, altogether cease and deter-
mine.

ART. 7. The present treaty shall be ratified,
and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Wash-
ington, within six months of its date, or sooner,
if practicable.

In witness whereof, the respective plenipoten-
tiaries have signed the same, and have affixed
thereto the seals of their arms.
Done in duplicate, at the City of Washington,
this nineteenth day of January, in the year of
our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-
nine.

JOHN FORSYTH. [L. S.]
ADR. MARTINI. [L. S.]

And whereas, the said treaty has been duly
ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifi-
cations of the same were exchanged in this city
on the twenty-third day of the present month,
between John Forsyth, Secretary of State of the
United States, and the Chevalier Adr. Martini,
Charge d'Affairs of His Majesty the King of the
Netherlands, on the part of their respective
Governments.

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, MARTIN
VAN BUREN, President of the United States
of America, have caused the said treaty to be
made public, to the end that the same, and ev-
ery clause and article thereof, may be observed
and fulfilled with good faith by the United States
and the citizens thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my
hand, and caused the seal of the United States
to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, the twenty-
fourth day of May, in the year of our
Lord one thousand eight hundred and
thirty-nine, and of the Independence
of the said States the sixty-third.

M. VAN BUREN.
By the President,
JOHN FORSYTH,
Secretary of State.

[RESOLUTION.—PUBLIC.—No. 1.]
JOINT RESOLUTION authorising the Sec-
retary of War to continue certain clerks em-
ployed in the office of the Commissioner of
Indian Affairs.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Rep-
resentatives of the United States of America in
Congress assembled, That the authority given to
the Secretary of War by the sixteenth clause
of the first section of the act entitled "An act
providing for the salaries of certain officers
therein named, and for other purposes," dated
the ninth day of May, one thousand eight hun-
dred and thirty six, to employ two clerks in the
business of reservations and grants under Indian
treaties, be extended after the expiration of the
period for which that authority was granted for
the term of two years.

R. M. T. HUNTER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
RH. M. JOHNSON,
Vice President of the United States,
and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, May 2d, 1840.

M. VAN BUREN.

From the Army and Navy Chronicle.

FLORIDA WAR.

Much has been said, in speeches on the
floor of Congress and elsewhere, of the
enormous expense incurred in transporting
wood from New Orleans to Florida, while
there was wood in abundance on the spot,
which could have been obtained for the
mere labor of cutting. The following let-
ter from the Quartermaster General to the
Secretary of War, places the matter in its
true light, and, while it absolves the admini-
stration from the charge of extravagance
imputed to it in this instance, it proves that
General Jesup is not afraid to assume re-
sponsibility that properly belongs to him:

Quartermaster General's Office,
Washington City, Aug. 11, 1840.

SIR: In reply to your inquiry whether,
under your administration of the War De-
partment, or during the Presidency of Mr.
Van Buren, wood for steamboats has been
transported from New Orleans to Florida at
twenty dollars a cord, I have the honor to re-
port that, during the period referred to, no
fuel has been transported from New Orleans
to Florida at that or any other rate. A
single instance occurred in 1836, during the
Presidency of General Jackson, of a cargo
of wood sent from New Orleans to Florida,
and under circumstances which rendered the
measure not only justifiable, but one of
paramount duty. The army under
General Call was in the field—its suc-
cess depended upon supplies, reinforce-
ments, and the means of land transportation,
being sent forward promptly. Several ves-
sels loaded with subsistence, forage, and
other stores, had been wrecked in violent
gales on the Gulf Mexico. The most prompt
and energetic measures became necessary to
replace the loss, as well as to push for-
ward the troops moving from Alabama.

The whole coast east of St. Marks, and
south of Suwannee, except a small post on
the Withlacoochee, and one at Tampa Bay,
was in possession of the enemy. Fuel for
the steamboats necessarily employed could
be obtained only where military protection
could be afforded, and consequently no
where but at the posts named. A force
could not be spared to cut the quantity of
wood required; and for several weeks there
were no teams to haul it, had it been cut.
Had it been piled on the shore ready for
use, there were no adequate means of plac-
ing it on board the boats, which, owing to
the shallow water on the coast and in the
harbors of Florida, were compelled to an-
chor at a great distance from land. Until
the posts had been reinforced, horses and
mules obtained from Mobile and New Or-
leans, and boats to be used as lighters,
built by the troops, the delay in obtaining
the wood required by two steamboats for a
single return voyage would have cost, in the
demurrage of the boats alone, more than
the highest estimated cost of the wood sent
from New Orleans. It was under such cir-
cumstances a single cargo was ordered. No
administration is accountable for the mea-
sure. I gave the order, and am responsible
for it; Major Clarke, a man of the purest
character and sternest integrity, and one of
the most faithful public servants this or any
other country can boast, executed the order.
I am willing that the matters shall now be
referred to any impartial jury of the coun-
try; and if, on investigation, the measure be
not found the very best that could, under
the circumstances, have been adopted, and
also the most economical, I will cheerfully
pay the original cost of the wood, as well as
of the transportation.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
TH. S. JESUP,
Maj. Gen. and Quarter Master General.
The Hon. J. R. POINSETT,
Secretary of War, Washington City.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Aug. 31, 1841
To the Editor of the Democrat:

SIR—On my return to this place on Fri-
day evening last, after an absence of three
or four days, I saw, for the first time, in the
Southern Advocate, a letter, purporting to
have been written by the Hon. Samuel S.
Phelps, one of the Senators from the State
of Vermont, addressed to the Hon. Wm. C.
Rives, on the subject of a bill which eman-
ated from the Secretary of War, and was
"laid before the Committee of the Senate
on the Militia," at the late session of Con-
gress. The letter alluded to is in the fol-
lowing words:

HARPER'S FERRY, June 20, 1840.

DEAR SIR—In answer to your inquiry I
have only time to say, that very early in the
present session of Congress, a bill in form,
emanating, as I understood, from the Sec-
retary of War, was laid before the Commit-
tee of the Senate, on the Militia, of which
Committee I am a member. That bill,
which I suppose accompanied the annual
communication of the Secretary of War to
Congress, was, in all important features,
identical with the plan communicated by
the Secretary to the Committee of the
House of Representatives, under date of the
20th March last. The bill to which I allude,
was, for some time, the subject of enquiry
by the Committee. What has become of
it, or why it has not been printed, I know
not—but that such a bill was reported and
submitted with the Annual Report, is not
to be questioned.

I would explain further, but having made
a written statement, which is now in the
hands of the publisher, and which will prob-
ably be published, I refer you to that when
it shall appear.

In haste, yours,
SAML. S. PHELPS.

To the Hon. Wm. C. RIVES.

The object of this letter of Mr. Phelps—
more especially, when taken in connexion
with the remarks of the Lynchburg Virgi-
nian, from which it seems to have been
transferred to the columns of the Advocate
—was to prove that the bill, spoken of by
the writer, accompanied the Annual Report
of the Secretary of War, when presented at
the commencement of the session; and it
has, no doubt, been extensively used by Mr.
Rives, for that purpose, in many of his ad-
dresses to the people of Virginia. This
object is distinctly intimated by the fol-
lowing sentences:

"The bill to which I allude was, for some
time, the subject of enquiry by the Commit-
tee. What has become of it, or why it has
not been printed, I know not—but that such
a bill was reported, and submitted with the
annual report, is not to be questioned."

Now, Mr. Phelps evidently intended to
convey the idea, that a bill, or the details
of a plan, for the reorganization of the mil-
itia, was laid before, or submitted to the
Senate, by the Secretary of War, with his
annual report, at the late session of Con-
gress; and it is due to myself, and all con-
cerned, to pronounce any such statement
wholly untrue—so far as I know, or have any
reason to believe. The annual report of the
Secretary of War, when submitted to Con-
gress at the last session, was unaccompanied
by any bill or plan of details what-
ever.

So much of that report as related to the
militia was referred to the Committee of
the Senate on the Militia, of which Com-
mittee I had the honor to be the Chairman.
Some time, I do not recollect how long,
after the report was printed, I called the
Committee together. After consultation, it
was agreed by these members who were
present, that I should call upon the Sec-
retary of War for the details of his plan. I
did so. After considerable delay he sent,
in reply to my note, the plan of a bill for
the contemplated purpose; and I again
called the Committee together—submitted it
to them—and stated my objections to
some of its features. It was proposed and
agreed, however, that time should be given
for a careful examination of its provisions,
by each member of the Committee; and, for
that purpose, it was handed over by me to
some one of them, and I have never seen it
since. I was opposed to the plan from the
moment of its first examination, for reasons
substantially set forth in the report of the
Committee on the Militia, which I

THE GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON, THURSDAY, SEPT. 17.

FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

FOR ELECTORS.

1 JOHN L. MURRAY, of Calhoun,
2 CORNELIUS BURNETT, of Henderson,
3 JOHNSON J. COCKERILLE, of Allen,
4 ANDREW J. JAMES, of Pulaski,
5 THOMAS P. MOORE, of Mercer,
6 MARTIN HARDIN, late of Hardin,
7 JOHN ROWAN, Jr., of Nelson,
8 DAVID MERIWETHER, of Jefferson,
9 DANIEL GARRARD, of Clay,
10 MATTHEWS FLOURNOY, of Fayette,
11 THOMAS MARSHALL, of Lewis,
12 PETER LASHBROOK, of Mason,
13 JOHN W. TIBBATS, of Campbell.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE,
NATHAN GAITHER, of Adair,
THOS. M. HICKEY, of Fayette.

We are authorized to announce Mr. BENJAMIN F. GRAVES, as a candidate for Mayor of Lexington.

The Presidential Election in the State of Mississippi will take place on the 2d and 3d of November next. An act was passed at the last session of the Legislature, authorizing the polls to be kept open two days, instead of one day, which has heretofore been the practice in that State.

MISSISSIPPI DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.—The Mississippian of the 4th inst. says:—"It is impossible for us to keep pace with the numerous meetings now held in the different counties of this State, for the appointment of delegates to the Convention, to be held at this place on the 21st inst. Many counties have already spoken, and it remains for the balance to comply with the requisitions of the Warren Democratic Association. We have every reason to believe that the Convention will be numerously attended, and the best consequences will result from its deliberations. Again we say, Rally! Democrats! Rally!!"

WHIG CONSISTENCY.—The Whigs profess great horror in regard to public defaulters, and are forever holding them up as objects of detestation, yet, when they suppose it will effect any thing in favor of their cause, are perfectly willing to act with and under them. Full proof of this was given at a late whig meeting in Copiah county, Mississippi, where John H. Mallory, a notorious public defaulter to the tune of fifty or sixty thousand dollars, was placed at the head of a whig meeting. There is little doubt that this same meeting denounced the administration for the acts of which their Chairman had been guilty, and lauded to the skies the purity and honesty of their own party. Such open and unblushing inconsistency is nothing uncommon with the hard ciderites, or it might excite some astonishment.

WM. C. BOUCH AND CHARLES S. DICKINSON, have been nominated by the Convention at Syracuse, as the Democratic candidates for the offices of Governor and Lieut. Governor of the State of New York.

The Baltimore American of the 9th states that "Mr. Levis, late President of the Schuylkill Bank, has returned to Philadelphia from Europe. Measures were promptly taken for his arrest, but not, however, immediately enforced."

VERMONT.—The Baltimore American says, returns from all the towns in Vermont, except fifteen small ones, show an increased majority for the whig ticket, and render certain the election of the whole five members of Congress.

The Journal of Commerce contradicts, upon the authority of a passenger in the same vessel, the report brought to Baltimore by the brig Empressario, that the Mexicans and Indians had burnt three important towns in Texas.

The Intelligencer says 75,000 persons were assembled at the late Whig Convention at Dayton, Ohio. Fudge! It must fall at least 65,000 snakes.

COL. JOHNSON.

The Democratic State Convention of N. York, which assembled at Syracuse on the 2d inst. passed by acclamation the following resolution, responding to the nomination of the "Hero of the Thames" as the Democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency:

Resolved, "That we will most cordially support Col. RICHARD M. JOHNSON as a candidate for re-election to the Vice Presidency of the United States. That we recognize in him the tried and faithful statesman, the true hearted patriot, the gallant old soldier, who fought the battles of his country in the hour of darkness and despondency, who bears upon his toil worn person those sacred scars which are the best certificates of bravery in the field, and show that he at least was something more than a mere spectator of the battles of his country."

We believe that every State Convention of the Democratic party, held since the National Convention at Baltimore, has cordially and enthusiastically nominated Col. Johnson for the Vice Presidency. The democracy now presents an undivided front to their enemies, and will go into the November election with the finest prospects of success,

and the strongest determination to deserve it by their united and energetic action.

We copy, by request, the following communication from the Intelligencer of the 15th inst.

ADJOURNED CITY MEETING.—It will be recollected by the citizens who were present at the meeting, held in the last winter, for a discussion of proposed changes in the city charter, that the last meeting was adjourned to meet again in the month of October. The time is now approaching, and those who desire a change in the city government should be up and doing. Justice to those who are candidates for the city offices, requires that the system should be now arranged, so as that no false expectations may be excited, or permitted to remain.

A city meeting is, therefore, invited for the purpose above named, to be held at the Court House on Saturday, the 10th of October, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

MANY CITIZENS.

Both the President and the Secretary of War, having declared that the detailed plan or bill for the organization of the militia, was not seen by the former, until after its transmission to Congress, an attempt has been made to prove their statements untrue, and the evidence of a Mr. Phelps, who occupies a seat in the Senate, has been introduced to establish the fact of the Secretary's bill having been transmitted to Congress, with the annual report from the War Department. This attempt to foster a falsehood upon these distinguished officers, has not only failed, but has recoiled upon Mr. Phelps, and it has been proved that he has been guilty of a deliberate falsehood. The statement of the Hon. C. C. Clay, one of the Alabama Senators, which we publish in another part of our paper, is so full and so completely to the point that it scarcely needs corroboration. If it did, however, the testimony of the Assistant Adjutant General, which follows, affords all that may be desirable:

Washington, August, 1840.

Having been charged by the Secretary of War, in conjunction with Capt. De Hart of the army, to prepare the provisions of his bill for the better organization of the militia, according to the views suggested by the Secretary, and to compare the same with the existing militia laws, with a view to retain such of them as might be deemed expedient; and also to refer to the various plans on the same subject which at different times had been submitted to Congress; I hereby declare that the first and original draft of the Secretary's plan was not sufficiently completed to be submitted to him before the latter part of January, 1840.

S. COOPER,

Assistant Adjutant Gen'l. U. S. A.

What must be thought of the morality of a party, whose leaders deliberately coin such outrageous falsehoods for the purpose of impugning the veracity of the President and producing political effect. Does it not evince a degree of recklessness and disregard of truth which should put the public upon its guard against all accusations emanating from that quarter? That such will be the judgment of all candid men cannot be doubted.

Votes for President and Vice President.—The following table which we have prepared at the expense of some labor, will be found useful for reference. It exhibits the electoral votes given for the most prominent candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, at the different elections since Gen. Washington's retirement.

1796. President J. Adams 71; T. Jefferson 68. Vice President, T. Pinckney 58; A. Burr 50.

1800. President, T. Jefferson 73; J. Adams 64. Vice President, A. Burr 73; T. Pinckney 58.

1804. President, T. Jefferson 162; Charles C. Pinckney 14. Vice President, G. Clinton 163; R. King 14.

1808. President, J. Madison 152; C. C. Pinckney 45. Vice President, G. Clinton 118; R. King 47.

1812. President, J. Madison 127; De Witt Clinton 89. Vice President, E. Gerry 128; Ingersoll 53.

1816. President, J. Monroe 188; R. King 34. Vice President, D. D. Tompkins 113; Opposition scattering.

1820. J. Monroe 118; no opposition, except one vote given for New Hampshire Vice President, D. D. Tompkins 112; Opposition divided.

1824. A. Jackson 99; J. Q. Adams 84; W. H. Crawford 41; Henry Clay 37.

1828. President, A. Jackson 178; J. Q. Adams 83; Vice President, J. C. Calhoun 173; R. Rush 83.

1832. President, A. Jackson 189; H. Clay 49; John Floyd 11; Wm. Wirt 7; Vice President, Martin Van Buren 189; John Sergeant 49; Wm. Wilkins 39; Lee 11; Levi Ellmaker 7.

1836. President, Martin Van Buren 170; W. H. Harrison 73; H. L. White 26; W. P. Mangum 11; Daniel Webster 14; Vice President, R. M. Johnson 147; Francis Granger 63; scattering 84.

The electors meet at the capitals of the respective States in which they are chosen, on the second day of December, and give in their ballots for President and Vice President.—Nat. Gaz.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 23d ult. says:

Between three and four o'clock yesterday afternoon, an extensive slip of the levee occurred in the First Municipality. The land sunk with sudden impetuosity, heaving fish in the air, and rocking such water craft as were in the vicinity with all the violence of an ocean surge. The Bayou Sarah wharf is completely swept away, and all the timbers of it, not two of which remain together,

are now moored in a floating raft close up in the gap of the broken levee. The damage extent along the landing places two or three hundred yards, and several other wharves are more or less injured, some of them rendered useless. Deep cracks in the earth are seen nearly half way between the former edge of the levee and the store doors. No further danger, however, need be apprehended, and though an immense expense will be required for the repairs, the levee hereafter will no doubt be more substantial than ever.

From the Old Dominion.

"At a meeting of the district convention, held in this town on the 29th of last month, a committee waited on Mr. Tazewell, with a request that he would preside over its deliberations, which he declined, in consequence of feeble health, and having also retired from the busy scenes of political life, but at the same time communicated candidly and frankly to the committee his sentiments in relation to the all-exciting topics of the day. The opinions of Mr. Tazewell, as expressed by the committee, having called forth invidious and illiberal remarks, induced one of them, Dr. J. P. Young, to address him a letter, and his reply to that gentleman we now publish."

LETTER OF THE HON. L. W. TAZEVELL.

NORFOLK, Aug. 23, 1840.

Sir—Your letter of yesterday was handed me when it was too late for me to reply to it by the servant who bore it. After the very explicit and often repeated declarations made by me to the committee of whom you are a member, that I would not take any part in the ferocious contest now raging throughout the country, further than by giving my vote on the day of election, I did not expect to be called upon again to abandon this purpose, especially by one of the members of that committee. You misunderstood the reasons which induced me to form this resolution, if you suppose that it can be changed either by repeating to me the unmerited commendations of too partial friends, or the infamous and malignant falsehoods of those whom I despise too much to call them foes.

I have no reason to believe that I could influence a single vote anywhere if I would, and I am very sure that I would not if I could. My opinions upon any subject, when regarded as of sufficient consequence to be sought for by any of my acquaintance, have never been withheld from them; nor will they ever be concealed from any one. These opinions, in regard to the respective merits of the two candidates for the Presidential office, were given to the members of your committee, when asked for by them, as they had been given to several other persons of both parties, and as they have been repeated to such persons since. I obtrude them upon none, but I am as indifferent who may know them, as I am by whom they may be approved. They are my opinions, and will continue to be such although no other being on earth might concur with me.

Upon these opinions, as I formerly said to you, I shall act in the approaching election, by giving my suffrage in favor of the present President, and of consequence against his opponent. I have an acquaintance of some standing with both the candidates, founded upon a service with each of them for several successive years in the Senate of the United States. This acquaintance justifies me in saying of each, that he is a well bred gentleman, of mild and amiable manners and deportment, and so far as I either know or believe, of irreproachable private character. General Harrison is my senior by several years, I know, and therefore, he cannot be much short of seventy. Mr. Van Buren is my junior by more years, I believe, than Gen. Harrison is my senior. In their political course these gentlemen have generally differed; and while we were all associated as members of the Senate of the United States, it was my fortune to differ sometimes with both. The occasions of my difference with Mr. Van Buren, were few and rare; but with General Harrison, I do not remember a single subject, involving any question of constitutional law, or of high political expediency, as to which we ever concurred. And on the few occasions in which I differed with Mr. Van Buren, he was associated with General Harrison. Hence it cannot be matter of surprise to any, that when placed in a situation where I am to choose between two persons, of neither of whom do I agree entirely, I should prefer him with whom I have united both in opinion and action, to him with whom I have invariably differed.

I state these things that, knowing the effect which is sometimes produced upon human minds by frequent and long continued conflicts of opinion upon subjects of much interest, you may appreciate as you please the sentiments I have often uttered, and will therefore again repeat, that in my judgment, General Harrison is both physically and intellectually incompetent; to perform the many, varied, arduous, and important duties which must devolve upon every President of the United States; that it is not prudent to expose our country to the certain perils which must await it, should its destinies ever be committed to a President by accident, in times of difficulty and high excitement, and that such a catastrophe is always probable, when one is elevated to the Presidential chair who has already reached the full term ordinarily considered the limit of man's life.

To a kind letter from friends in a distant State, enquiring what were my opinions of Mr. Van Buren's administration, I have recently replied. A copy of this reply is now before me; and as it truly represents my sentiments on this subject, I will transcribe my answer to the inquiry propounded: "I was opposed to Mr. Van Buren when he was first a candidate for the Vice Presidential chair, and my opposition to him was continued when he was afterwards a candidate for the station he now holds. Upon each of these occasions, there were other candidates who, as I thought, agreed with my opinions more exactly, and whom, therefore, I preferred. Entertaining such sentiments, I have watched his course, since he came into

power, with a vigilance that might not, perhaps, have been used by me under other circumstances. Yet, with all this vigilance I have not been able to detect a single unconstitutional act that has been done or proposed by him during his administration. This is not a slight merit, at least in my eyes; and when I connect with it that the whole scheme of his policy, in regard to all our relations, whether foreign or domestic, has evinced much sagacity, prudence, and forbearance, and this, too, under circumstances of great difficulty, I cannot withhold my approbation for such a course.

"These are not the sentiments of one who has any claim or even pretensions to be considered as a friend of the present President. They are the result of a careful examination of all his public acts since he has occupied his present station—an examination made with as much candor and impartiality as I could command. This examination was commenced, I know, with no expectation that it would end in such a result. But it has so terminated; and common justice as well as common honesty compel me to award him a meed, in my judgment he has so well deserved. The support he has thus fairly earned, I will willingly give him so long as he shall continue to merit it. Nor will I ever concur in the attempt to remove any tried servant who, as I think, has deserved well of his country."

And now sir, having satisfied all your inquiries, to the end that I may not be compelled to undergo the same labor again, I commit this letter to you to be used as you may think proper.

I am, sir, respectfully,
Your most obedient serv't,
LITTLETON W. TAZEVELL.
Dr. J. P. Young, Portsmouth, Va.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

FROM MEXICO—THE REVOLUTION ENDED.

By the ship Norma, from Havana, we have papers from that city to the 22d of August, containing advices from the Mexican capital, to July 28th. Although but one day later than our previous dates, they contain intelligence of considerable importance.

The revolution, it will be remembered, broke out on the morning of the 15th, from which time to the 26th inclusive, there was more or less fighting between the contending parties nearly every day. It appears, however, that during the whole affair only eighty of the belligerents were killed or wounded, while, on the other hand, no less than four hundred and sixty "peaceable inhabitants" shared the same fate.

The first overtures for a compromise were made by the insurgents, (under Gen. Urrea,) on the 22d, at the solicitation of the Archbishop and Generals Herrera, Micholana and Angulo. Commissioners were appointed on both sides, and after long continued conferences, were unable to agree. Fighting was thereupon resumed, and continued, more or less, till the 26th inclusive. In the evening of that day the Archbishop waited on President Bustamante, and entreated him to stop the effusion of blood, by granting to the insurgents' suitable guarantees for their safety. At eleven o'clock of the same night, a Convention was signed by the commissioners of the contending parties, which we translate as follows:

ART. 1. The lives, persons, offices, and property (of the insurgents) are guaranteed, in every sense of the word; the term offices to be understood as applying to those conferred by the Supreme Government.

2. The General-in-Chief, D. Gabriel Valencia, offers, in every legal manner possible, to use his influence with the General Government to procure from Congress a reform of the Constitution.

3. All the political evils which have occurred from the 15th inst. to the present time, shall be buried in utter oblivion—the forces which may have adhered to the plan adopted in this capital on the said 15th inst. being included in this Convention.

4. A free passport out of the Republic shall be granted to any individual of the persons included in this Convention, at his own request, even though an action may be pending against him for political opinions.

5. The insurgent troops shall retire to such position as his Excellency, Gen. Gabriel Valencia shall select; and he shall also designate what General of the insurgents shall command them. The latter will be responsible for any disorders which may be committed, and for the fulfillment of the orders which the aforesaid General may have given.

6. His Excellency, the General-in-Chief, Gabriel Valencia, and the Generals of his army, pledge their honor before the whole world, to cause this convention to be faithfully and legally fulfilled, in all its parts.

7. This convention will be applicable only to Mexicans.

8. This convention, as soon as it is ratified by the chiefs of both parties, shall be promptly carried into effect, and in order to afford time for its ratification, hostilities shall continue suspended until the morning of the 27th.

MEXICO, JULY 26, 1840.

In the edifice of the Great Society, 11 o'clock at night.

IGNACIO INCLAND,
BENITO QUIJANO,
JOSE NINCENTE MINON,
ELEUTERIO MENDEZ,
ANDRES ZENTENO.

MANUEL ANDRADE.

The first three were Commissioners on the part of the insurgents. There is no mention, on the face of the document, of its having been ratified on the part of the Government. We presume, however, that it was so ratified. Whenever the insurgents are pronounced is used. This is more respectful than insurgents, but cannot well be translated as a substantive.

A letter from Mexico, of the latest date, July 28th, says:

"The firing continued until yesterday; the advantage gained on either side not in-

dicating what would be the final result. There were frequent parleys, suspensions of firing, &c. &c. And while we were all awaiting the arrival of Santa Anna, to put an end to the war, for which purpose he had been sent for by the Government, we learned that every thing had been arranged."

"Yesterday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, the capitulated troops left the palace, and proceeded to a village near this city, to deliver up their arms; but according to the rumors in circulation to-day, instead of making the surrender, they fortified themselves on Mount Santa Monica three leagues from here."

"At present, notwithstanding the departure of the capitulated troops from Mexico, the terms of the capitulation are entirely unknown—nor is it known what is the fate of the leaders, Farias, Rejon, Cercero, Cardosa, Horta, &c., although it is said that Urrea fled at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, the 27th. Nevertheless, the insurgent troops marched out with all the honors of war, park and artillery."

"From the circumstances and rumors which are afloat to-day, I infer that some truce is at the bottom of the movement. Perhaps my political vision deceives me, but time will decide."

From the Globe.

HARRISON'S FORGETFULNESS.

In the letter of General Harrison to Mr. Lyons, of Richmond, Virginia, dated 1st June, 1840, is the following passage, viz:

"In answer to the inquiry, why I used the word 'abolition,' in designing a society of which I was a member in Richmond, in the year 1791, instead of the word 'humane,' which is known to be the one by which the society was really distinguished, all that I can say upon the subject is, that if I did really term it an Abolition Society, a fact which I can still hardly believe, (for I have not been able to see the paper containing my address to the people of the district in 1822,) it must have been forgetfulness, which might easily happen after a lapse of 31 years. At any rate, the word 'abolition' was not understood to mean in 1822 what it now means. There can be no doubt that the society of which Mr. Tarlton Pleasants was a member, and which, in his publication in the Richmond Whig, he calls the 'Humane Society of Richmond,' (and by this title Judge Gatch, who gave me the certificate in 1822, also designated it), was the same of which I was a member. Mr. Pleasants was a member in 1797, I in 1791. Mr. Robert Pleasants was the President at the former period, as he was when I was admitted."

It appears that the constitution of this identical society was found, some time since, among the papers of the late Thomas shipley, and has been furnished to the public, through an Abolition paper. It is as follows, viz:

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE VIRGINIA SOCIETY.

For promoting the Abolition of Slavery, and the Relief of Free Negroes, or others, unlawfully held in bondage, and other Humane Purposes.

From a full belief that "the Lord's mercy is over all his works," that he created mankind of every nation, language, and color, equally free, and that slavery in all its forms, in all its degrees, is an outrageous violation, and an odious degradation of human nature: That it is inconsistent with the precepts of the Gospel, of "doing unto others as we would they should do unto us;" and that it is not only a moral, but a political evil, which tends, wherever it prevails, to deprave the morals of the people, weaken the bands of society, discourage trades and manufactures, and rather promotes arbitrary power, than secures the just rights and liberties of mankind: Believing, also, that the societies already established in other parts of the world, for promoting the abolition of slavery and the slave trade, have been of real advantage in manifesting the unrighteous policy of the one, and the inquiry of the other—WE, THE SUBSCRIBERS, in humble hope of contributing our mite to the cause of humanity, and the promotion of righteousness in the earth, have associated ourselves, under the title of "THE VIRGINIA SOCIETY for promoting the abolition of slavery, and the relief of free negroes, or others unlawfully held in bondage, and other HUMANE PURPOSES."

For effecting these purposes, the following Constitution is adopted:

Article 1. The officers of the Society shall consist of a President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, nine acting committeemen, and two corresponding members, in the limits of each district court, all of whom, except the acting committee, shall be annually chosen by ballot.

II. The President, or, in his absence, the Vice President, shall preside in all meetings, and subscribe all the public acts of the society, who moreover, shall have the power to call a special meeting of the society, whenever he shall judge it necessary, or whenever six members of the acting committee shall concur in requiring it.

III. The Secretary shall keep fair records of the proceedings of the society, and shall cause to be published, from time to time, such proceedings, or resolutions as the society may order, or the President, with the acting committee, may direct.

IV. The Treasurer shall receive all donations, moneys, or securities, belonging to the society, and shall pay all orders signed by the President or Vice President, which orders shall be his vouchers for expenditures. He shall, before he enters on his office, give bond for the faithful discharge of his duty, for two hundred pounds, or such larger sum as the President and acting committee shall from time to time think right.

V. If the President and Vice President, Secretary, or Treasurer, be absent at any of the meetings, the society may elect officers to act *pro tempore*, or should any of the officers above named resign or be displaced, the society shall fill the vacancy in the mode prescribed by the first article.

VI. The Acting Committee shall transact such business as shall occur in the recess of the society and report the same at each half-yearly meeting. They shall have

a right, with the concurrence of the President and Vice President, to draw upon the Treasurer for such sums of money as shall be necessary to carry on the business of their appointment. They shall also act as an electing committee, and their approbation in writing shall be an admission to such persons as shall sign the constitution of the society; five of whom shall be a quorum. After their first election, at each succeeding yearly meeting, three of their number shall be relieved from duty, and three others shall be elected to succeed them.

VII. In all cases where persons legally entitled to freedom shall be held in bondage, it shall be the business of the corresponding members, appointed in the different districts, more particularly to inquire into, and give notice to the acting committee of all such cases, and to procure authenticated copies from records, or such other writings or testimonies as they may think necessary or proper for investigation, of the right and relief of the sufferers.

VIII. Every person, previous to his admission as a member, shall subscribe the constitution of the society, and contribute not less than one dollar on admittance, and half a dollar at each succeeding half yearly meeting towards defraying the contingent expenses: If he neglects to pay the same for more than two years, he shall, upon due notice being given him of his delinquency, cease to be a member: But foreigners, or persons not residing in this State, may be elected corresponding members, without being subject to any payment, and shall be admitted to the meetings of the society, during their residence in this State.

IX. Two-thirds of the members present at a half yearly meeting shall have the power to expel any person whom they may deem unworthy of remaining a member—and no person shall be a member who holds a slave; or is concerned in the unrighteous traffic of buying or selling that unhappy race of human beings.

X. Twelve members, with the President or Vice President, constitutionally assembled shall be a quorum of the society for transacting business.

XI. The society shall meet on the second day, called Monday, in the months called October and April, at such place or places as may be from time to time agreed on.

XII. No law or regulations of the society shall contradict any part of the constitution, nor shall any alteration in the constitution be made, without being proposed at a previous meeting. All questions shall be decided by a majority of votes; and in case of an equal division, the presiding officer to have the casting vote.

The present officers* of the society are:

ROBERT PLEASANTS, Pres.
JOHN FINNEY, Sec. Pres.
JAMES SMITH, Sec'y.
JAMES LAIRD, Treasurer.
Acting Committee.
JOHN CREW,
THOMAS PLEASANTS,
JAMES HARRIS,
GEORGE JONES,
HENRY FEATHERSTONE,
MICHAEL CREW,
JOHN HONEYCUT,
RICHARD GRAVES,
GRESSET DAVIS.

*When the constitution was originally published.

It will be seen, that the "abolition of slavery" was the leading object of that society, and those very words constituted a part of its name. No fanatic of the present day could desire stronger language than the preamble contains. It comes up to the principle lately asserted by the most ultra Abolitionists in our own country, and by the "World's Convention" in London, who had resolved that Christians ought not to hold church fellowship with slaveholders or their advocates.

Gen. Harrison was right when he called this association an "Abolition Society," in 1822.

He was right when he called it an "Abolition Society" in his letter to the Hon. Geo. Evans, in Jan. 1840.

But when it became important to satisfy the people of the South, in June, 1840, that he was not an Abolitionist, he not only FORGOT THE TRUTH, but REMEMBERED WHAT WAS NOT TRUE. He forgot that this was, or was called, an "Abolition Society, or that he had ever called it such, and he remembered that its title was a "Humane Society" which it was not!

What reliance can be placed on such a man?

COTTON CROP.—From the following letter, published in the Mobile Register, it appears that the Cotton crop in that State will under no circumstances, be beyond an average one, and from present appearances, serious apprehensions are entertained of a considerable diminution in the yield:—

ALBANY, Aug. 22d, 1840.

Dear Sir:—The Cotton crop in this vicinity, (upon the black lands) is very fine. But the Cotton crop, although having as promising an appearance in the weed as I ever saw, and to a casual observer, would seem to warrant another great crop; yet I have never seen a more deceptive appearance. Shortly after it commenced putting out forms, or squares, the worm commenced its ravages, perforating them, in most instances, before they bloomed; which forms could be distinguished by the outer part expanding, turning yellow and dropping in a few days. From considerable observations, I consider all forms or squares, that come after the 20th of this month, [August] as doubtful, especially on the rich black lands, and river bottoms, where the frost always makes its first impression.

In North Alabama the appearances are equally unfavorable. The Florence, Landerdale co. Enquirer says:

COTTON CROPS.—We learn that the frequent wet spells of weather have materially affected the prospects of the Cotton planters in this section. The growth of the weed, induced by this state of things, is such, that the shaded condition of the ground effectually prevents the genial influence of the sun from performing its necessary office

in the formation, growth, and ripening of the boll. We see it stated in the last Huntsville Democrat, that from similar causes, "the cotton crops in that part of the State are believed to be irretrievably lost."

In Louisiana the destruction of the crops by the caterpillar is still more disastrous. A letter from a gentleman in the parish of Iberville, states that in a single night every leaf on his plantation was entirely consumed—so rapid are the ravages of this destructive insect.

MORE INDIAN MURDERS.

A correspondent of the Savannah Georgian, writing under date of August 24th, from St. Mary's, Ga., states that the Indians again infest the Suwanee river, and during the preceding week had massacred eleven individuals, and burned the same number of settlements. A Mr. James Howell, whose wife and child had been butchered, furnished the particulars. About ten days before they attacked the family of a Mr. Courcy, himself being absent from home at the time. On his return his feelings may be imagined but not described, to find his dwelling and every house on the place a mass of smoking ruins, his wife and six children murdered, and their bodies lying about his field, horribly mutilated.

Mr. Howell saved three of his children, but his wife and one child was overtaken and slaughtered. A Mrs. Green and one child were also killed. Mrs. Patrick was shot in the house while preparing a bed for her children. Mr. Thomas Davis and two children were killed, and Mr. Patrick's daughter. The dragoons had been despatched in every direction in pursuit, but so far without success.

We have an account of an attack upon two young men in a field near Newnansville, one of whom, named Samuel Smart, was killed.

Harrison's Double Dealing.—The Rev. Abel Brown, of Northampton, Mass., has addressed a letter to the editors of the Hampshire and Springfield Gazettes, stating that he is prepared to prove what has heretofore been published respecting the intrigues of General Harrison with the eastern abolitionists.—He says:

"Having been unsuspectingly brought into collision with the political party with which you stand connected, and insinuations, if not open charges, of falsehood and dishonesty having been brought against me by influential men of the party, permit me to say that I am prepared to prove the truth of all that I have said publicly respecting General Harrison, Hon. Wm. B. Calhoun, Hon. O. B. Morris, and their secret letter and the contents thereof, also that I have said no more than duty to God and my fellow men required. I will, Providence permitting, do this through the papers with which you are connected, provided I can have a public pledge from yourselves that my communication shall be admitted, or in a public meeting of the citizens duly notified, either in this town or Springfield."

The Victories of Peace.—The Charleston Mercury in republishing the letter of Mr. Tazewell, makes the following just remarks:

"We copy to day from the Portsmouth (Va.) paper a letter from Mr. Tazewell, to which we would invite especial attention. South Carolinians need not be told that Mr. Tazewell is one of the sternest, most uncompromising and revered of the great leaders of the State Rights party. Like our own McDuffie, he opposed the elevation of Mr. Van Buren to the Presidency—like him in the quiet of private life, he has kept a severe and scrutinizing eye upon the President, and like him, he now declares that Mr. Van Buren has done well—has recommended no one unconstitutional measure, and has conducted the government with energy, skill and wisdom. The tribute which these noble spirits, the Calhouns, the McDuffies, the Tazewells, the Troups, have paid to the statesmanship of the President, is surely one of the most imposing that is ever tendered to man. Many have met with louder acclaim from their party. He has the rare felicity, after full trial and the stern watching of unfriendly eyes, to receive the close of his term the approbation, the cheers, the thanks of enemies."

Latest from the Exploring Expedition.—The editors of the Journal of Commerce have been favored with the following extract of a letter dated

"U. S. Ship VINCENT, 1840. Bay of Islands, N. Zealand, April 7, 1840. I wrote you from Sydney, about three weeks ago, informing of our great discoveries south. I was then afraid that the French would contend with us for the honor of being first. They cannot do it now, as the Porpoise saw the land some days before us. As soon as a breeze makes, we are off for Tongataboo, from thence to the Feegees, then the Sandwich Islands, which we expect to reach in July, on our way to the N. W. Coast. We shall return to the Islands by December."

"This Island has been lately taken possession of by the English. Some of the chiefs have ceded their sovereignty to the British Queen. They do not appear to know what they have done, and probably as soon as they understand the matter, they will do all in their power to destroy the settlements. The richness of the soil is said by our geologists to be all humbug."

"We are all in good health."—*Journal of Commerce.*

Coincidence between the pulsation of the human body and the hour of the day.—The following is from the London Sun. You will oblige a constant reader, and one who has made the experiment, by giving it a place in your paper.—*Journal of Commerce.*

"Seat yourself at a table, having placed your elbow on the table, attach a piece of metal (say a shilling), to a thread between the points of the thumb and first finger, and allow the shilling to hang in the centre of a tumbler glass; the pulse will immediately cause the shilling to vibrate like a pendulum, and the vibration will increase until the shilling strikes the side of the glass; and suppose the time of experiment be that hour at

which I am writing, between half past six and half past seven o'clock, it will so strike the glass seven times, and having done so, lose its momentum and return to the centre."

If you hold it a sufficient length of time the experiment will be repeated; but not until a sufficient space has elapsed to convince you it is most complete. I need not say that the thread must be held with a steady hand; otherwise the vibrating motion will be counteracted.

At whatever hour of the day or night the experiment be made, the coincidence will be found the same."

Eloquent Record.—The following extract from the *National Intelligencer* of 1812 gives a direct contradiction to the slander of the Feds that De Witt Clinton was nominated by the federal party in the N. Y. Legislature:

"The Democratic members of the New York Legislature have unanimously nominated De Witt Clinton for the Presidency.—*Nat. Int. June, 1812.*"

Because Mr. Van Buren acted with the Democratic party on that occasion, the Feds are trying to make him as odious before the people as they are themselves.—*Nas. Union.*

LATEST FROM TEXAS.

The N. O. Picayune of the 30th ult. contains an account of a regular engagement between the Texas Militia and the Comanche Indians on Plum Creek, 5 miles West of Good's on the 12th ult. The Indians were driven from the woods, in which they had taken their position for battle, and routed with the loss of 40 killed, 2 prisoners and upwards of 200 horses and mules, laden with the plunder of Linnville and the low country, which they had recently overrun. It was intended to pursue them in the hope of overtaking them before they reached the mountains.

Hidden Treasures.—The New York Express states that in Lambayque, Peru, are to be seen the stupendous graves of the Indian Kings, who must have died in the time of Incas. These stupendous mounds of earth are just upon the outside of the city, and are built of sun dried brick, and are of the most gigantic dimensions; some of them are 3000 feet in circumference and over 150 in height, and must have required time and a deal of labor in their erection—one of them was opened in Truxillo, and silver and gold taken from it amounting to over 2,000,000 dollars. A company of merchants has been organized, and are about opening several others, in search of more hidden treasures.

American Fabrics in the Pacific.—Among the vessels which have just left our port was the Barque Backus, Capt. Bernadou, destined for Valparaiso and the West Coast of Mexico. We understand her cargo is worth over one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and that the greater part of it consists of American Domestic, to the extent of near twenty thousand pieces of goods. Messrs. Glasgows, Harrison, Valois & Co. of St. Louis, and Mazatlan, Mexico, who dispatched the barque California a few weeks since for the same coast, are the principal shippers. The superior texture and durability of our manufactures are now well known, and are fast driving out of foreign markets the tinseled goods of Europe, where there is fair competition offered.—*Phil. U. S. Gaz.*

Spanish Refugees in France.—A late Paris paper states that the number of Spanish refugees who have entered France by the frontier of the Eastern Pyrenees amounts to 13,000. The same paper states that the Spanish Ambassador, Mr. Miraflores, had demanded on the part of his Government, that the Carlist Generals who had recently entered France should be given up. The demand the President of the Council promptly refused. It is added that in refusing to give up the Carlist Generals, it was not the intention of the Ministry immediately to set them at liberty. They will be kept in a fortress, from which they will not be permitted to go out, as well as Don Carlos at Bourges, until the internal peace of the peninsula shall be completely assured.

From the N. Y. Jour. Commerce.
CHINA, AND THE TEA TRADE.
Latest from Canton.—We are indebted to Capt. Cole, of the ship Asia, for Canton papers to April 11th. The Asia left Canton on the 20th.

Every thing appeared to be quiet at Canton.—The foreign trade was again renewed on the 13th April, and all the vessels, both English and American, had obtained cargoes.

The vessels which had arrived with cargoes had experienced some difficulty, but it was expected shortly to be removed. The American merchants have sent their most valuable property to Macao, and expected to be ordered away in three or four weeks, probably about the time that the English will have assembled in force.

Canton, April 4.—The tranquility of the settlement has not been disturbed. Whatever may be the orders from the court, it is the present policy of Linn as well as of the Taouitai to keep the peace for very obvious reasons. A silent horror of what is coming forth prevails among the mass of the people, but this is likely to die away, if again many months elapse, before any operations commence. In the district of So-ming, to the west, several opium smugglers have been caught, and as some natives, residents of this place, have been implicated in this accusation, a great fear existed that sudden seizures might take place. A depuration of Mandarins have proceeded thither.

The priest of the Kwan in temple having produced an egg, which he said a cock had laid, gave rise to a great sensation amongst the officers.—The Kemmin too especially took the matter much to heart, he considering such an untoward event as a very unfavorable omen. What wretched superstition! The Taouitai's edict is rather favorable to the trade; if such a doubtful hero who was going to exterminate every one, exhorts the people to continue buying

and selling, it shows that in some quarter or other there must be a want of cash, which trade alone can supply.

LATEST FROM TEXAS.

BATTLE WITH THE CAMANCHES, AND VICTORY OF THE TEXANS.
A New Orleans paper of the 30th of August gives an extract from the Galveston Courier, of August 20, announcing the defeat of the Camanches in a battle with the Texan troops. The news was received at Galveston from Austin, and is contained in a communication from Maj. Gen. Felix Houston, of the Texan Militia, to the Hon. Branch T. Archer, Secretary of War.

The communication is dated "On Plum Creek, five miles West of Good's, August 12, 1840." The General says:

"I arrived on yesterday evening, and found Capt. Caldwell encamped on Plum Creek, with about 100 men. This morning I was requested to take the command, which I did, and organized them into companies. About six o'clock, A. M., the spies reported that the Indians were approaching. I crossed above the trail about three miles, and passed down on the west side; on arriving near the trail I was joined by Col. Burleson with about 100 men. I immediately formed into two lines, the right commanded by Col. Burleson, and the left commanded by Capt. Caldwell, with a reserve commanded by Major Hardiman, with Capt. Ward's company."

On advancing near the Indians they formed for action, with a front of woods on their right, (which they occupied) their lines extending near a quarter of a mile into the prairie. I dismounted my men and a hand-some fire was opened—the Indian Chiefs curving around in splendid style, on front and flank, finely mounted, and dressed in all the splendor of Comanche warfare; at this time several Indians fell from their horses, and we had three or four men wounded.

Finding that the Indians were disposed to keep at a distance, and that a large body were assembled in the woods, I ordered Col. Burleson, with the right wing, to move around the point of woods, and Capt. Caldwell, with the left wing, to charge into the woods, which movements were executed in gallant style.

The Indians did not stand the charge, but fled at all points; from that time there was a warm and spirited pursuit for fifteen miles; the Indians scattered, most abandoning their horses and taking to thickets.—Nothing could exceed the animation of the men, and the cool and steady manner in which they would dismount and deliver their fire. Upwards of forty Indians were killed—two prisoners (a squaw and a child) taken; we have taken upwards of two hundred horses and mules, many of them heavily packed with the plunder of Linnville and the low country. We have lost one killed and seven wounded—one mortally.

I cannot speak too highly of the Colorado, Guadalupe and Lavaca militia, assembled so hastily together, and without organization. I was assisted by Major Izod, Colonel Bell, Captain Howard and Captain Neill, as volunteer aids, all of whom rendered essential service. I believe we have given the Comanches a lesson which they will long remember: near 400 of their bravest warriors have been defeated by half their number, and I hope and trust that this will be the last of their depredations on our frontier. On to-morrow I contemplate embodying as many men as I can, and if we have a sufficient number of good horses, pursue the Indians, in the hopes that we may overtake them before they reach the mountains."

From Mexico.—It appears that soon after the conclusion of the truce between the Federal and Central parties, General Urrea retired from the command of the forces employed in the late revolutionary attempt in Mexico. His resignation is in the following terms.

OFFICE OF DON J. URREA, 3 o'clock.
"To Gen. Don Manuel Andradá—
"I have good reasons for believing that I am in danger of unjust persecution, while remaining in this vicinity; and on this account I give you, my worthy compatriot, the sole command of the troops which have been subject to my orders. God and liberty."
JOSE URREA."

The New Orleans paper containing the above says:

"From private advices we are enabled to say that no idea exists that Gen. Urrea has abandoned the cause; but it was understood that he was making his way towards the department of Tamaulipas. Those who know Gen. Urrea will imagine the rest."

"The republican, or insurgent army in Mexico city, consists of 4000 men. The Mexican government Journal, of the 28th of July, states that his Excellency President Bustamante, accompanied by his ministers and other members of Council, the chief of the forces of the supreme government, with all his aids, &c. the governor of the department, &c. proceeded in solemn procession from San Augustine to the Holy Cathedral, where a solemn Te Deum was chanted by all the orchestra as an act of thanks to the Almighty for the termination of the civil war."

THE WHIG MEETING AT WHEELING.

The St. Clairsville Gazette states, that at the late Whig meeting at Wheeling, there were about 6,000 persons present, including men, women and children. The procession was counted by different persons, who made it from 2,400 to 2,500. The Gazette, and other Whig Papers, have multiplied this meeting into 35,000.

"Something of a Change."—Only fifteen votes in the town of Hornby, Maine, were given to Gen. Harrison in 1836. Over one hundred of the freemen of that town are now advocating the cause of the old hero, and will deposit their votes for him in 1840.—*Phil. Gaz.*

The above is a specimen of the assertions made by the Whig press relative to changes. This story is made to appear particularly ridiculous from the fact that there is no such place as Hornby in the State of Maine.—*N. Y. Standard.*

VIRGINIA.—From a statement of the whole vote taken at the election in Virginia, in April last, it appears that there was a majority of the popular vote for Mr. Van Buren, of between 3 and 4,000. The statements made by the whigs upon the subject are garbled and false.

Public Sale.

Will be sold to the highest bidder, at the Court-house square in the city of Lexington, on the Second Monday in October next, ONE NEGRO MAN, 22 years of age, who is well qualified to attend a steam engine, and who has had charge of one for about four years. Also, at the same time and place, my

GRIST & SAW MILL,

Drave by an engine of about 40 horse power, and situated on the Cynthia road, about nine miles from Lexington, and now in good running order. TERMS made known on the day of sale.

September 17, 1840. St.

(Lexington Advertiser insert 3t and charge this office.

J. P. INNES.

TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY, Collegiate Department.

THE Board of Trustees are happy to announce to the public, that this Department has been re-organized, and will be open for the reception of students on the first Monday of November next. The ceremony of inauguration and the President's address may be expected in the Chapel of Morrison College, on the Saturday previous, (Oct. 31st) at 11 o'clock, A. M.

FACULTY.

Rev. ROBERT DAVIDSON, President, and Morrison Professor of Logic, Rhetoric, and Mental and Moral Philosophy.
Dr. LOUIS MARSHALL, Professor of Ancient Languages.
Lieut. BENJAMIN ALVORD, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
Dr. ROBERT PETER, Professor of Chemistry and Natural History.
Hon. Chief Justice ROBERTSON, Lecturer on Constitutional Law.

EXPENSES.

Good boarding and lodging may be obtained in private families at \$2 50 or \$3 per week; in commons, at \$2 00 per week. Expenses will vary according to the habits of individuals. The following schedule of stated expenses, however, is presented, from an examination of which a probable estimate may be made of the amount necessary per annum:

WINTER SESSION.

Board for 20 weeks, at \$2 00 per week, \$40 00
Tuition, 20 00
Room rent, 5 00
Library, 1 00
Servant's wages, 15 00
Fuel, 5 00
Washing, 5 00
Total, \$91 00

SUMMER SESSION.

Board, 20 weeks, at \$2 00 per week, \$40 00
Tuition, 20 00
Room rent, 5 00
Library, 1 00
Servant's wages, 15 00
Washing, 5 00
Total, \$91 00

INSTRUCTION AND MORALS.

The course of instruction will be thorough, and a salutary discipline will be strictly enforced. Religious services will be regularly conducted on the Sabbath in the College Chapel, under the direction of the President.
The Board of Trustees have only to add that the character of the new organization warrants the liveliest hopes of success, and they are confident that the most sanguine expectations of the friends of the Institution will not be disappointed. Fully convinced that permanent success can only be obtained by being deserved, the Board have endeavored, and believe they have succeeded in filling the Faculty with men of such ability, attainments, energy and morals, as will ensure the highest order of intellectual and moral education."

M. C. JOHNSON,

Ch'n. B. Trustees T. U.
Lex. Sept. 17, 1840. 7t.

DR. A. M. MCKINNEY

RESPECTFULLY tenders his services to the citizens of Lexington and vicinity in the practice of MEDICINE, SURGERY, &c. He will be found at his residence, No. 8, Jordan's Row, ready at all times to give prompt attention to professional calls.
July 30, 1840—3m

THOMAS M. HICKEY & FRANCIS K. HUNT,

Attorneys at Law and Counsellors, WILL in future practice their profession as partners. Their office is at the corner of Short and Upper Streets, near the Court house. Lexington, June 18, 1840 3m

DUDLEY HOUSE, (LATE LEXINGTON HOTEL.) Corner of Broadway and Short Streets, LEXINGTON KY.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have permanently taken that extensive and conveniently arranged house on the corner of Broadway and Short Streets, formerly kept by JOHN KEISER, and recently by B. W. Tonn—which they intend, by additions and improvements, to render equal to any other establishment in the western country. The House is now open for the reception of travellers, visitors and boarders, and they hope by unremitting exertions and a desire to contribute to the comfort and convenience of those who may favor them with their company, to render entire satisfaction. The situation of this House commands itself to those visiting the city. They will not now be further promised as to the manner in which the House will be kept. They prefer that judgment shall be passed upon their House by those who may visit it, rather than by the interested promises of themselves.

JACOB ASHTON,

WILLIAM ASHTON.

July 30, 1840—1y
N. B. FAMILIES can be accommodated with large and airy rooms in the private part of the establishment, sufficiently removed from the main Tavern building, as to receive no interruption therefrom.

LAW NOTICE.

ROBERT NELSON WICKLIFFE has resumed the practice of Law, in conjunction with EMILUS K. KAYRE. They will practice in the Fayette, Jessamine and Woodford Circuit Courts, and the Court of Appeals.
OFFICE—The one now occupied by E. K. Sayre, corner of Jordan's Row.
April 9, 1840—1f

G. W. EVANS, DENTIST,

HAVING returned, with the intention of remaining permanently, he respectfully offers his services to the citizens of Lexington and vicinity, in all the various branches of his profession. Office temporarily at Madam Harper's, a few doors above Brennan's Hotel.

He has been kindly permitted to refer to Professor J. LOCKE, Cincinnati.
J. C. CROSS, Lexington.

Rev. J. N. MAPPITT,
Mr. THOS. Y. PAYNE, Maysville.
Rev. H. B. BASCOM, Augusta.
aug 20—1f

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, EXTRA CLASS 42 FOR 1840.
To be drawn in the city of Louisville, Thursday, 24th Sept. 1840, at 4 o'clock, P. M.
D. S. GREGORY & CO., Managers.

75 Number Lottery—11 drawn Balls.

SCHEME.		
1 prize of	\$5,000	60
1	2,000	64
1	1,500	64
1	1,365	64
1	1,200	124
50	500	3,200
50	100	22,176
25,861 prizes, amounting to \$121,515.		
Tickets \$2½—Shares in proportion. For sale by A. S. STREETER, Lexington.		
Sept 17, 1840—1d		

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, EXTRA CLASS 74, FOR 1840.
To be determined by the drawing of the Maryland State Lottery, Class 32, for 1840. To be drawn at Baltimore, Maryland, Wednesday, Sept. 30th, 1840.
D. S. GREGORY & CO., Managers.

78 No. Lottery—12 drawn Balls.

SCHEME.		
1 prize of	\$20,000	20 prizes of \$150
1	5,000	155
1	2,500	63
1	2,000	63
1	1,511	126
10	1,000	126
10	500	3,780
10	250	23,436
27,814 prizes—amounting to \$256,595		
Tickets \$5—Shares in proportion. For sale by A. S. STREETER, Lexington.		
Sept 17, 1840—1d		

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, EXTRA CLASS 45, FOR 1840.
To be drawn in the city of LEXINGTON on Friday, 25th Sept. 1840.
D. S. GREGORY & CO., Managers.

75 Number Lottery—13 drawn Balls.

SCHEME.		
1 prize of	\$15,000	20 prizes of 150
1	10,000	20
1	2,000	200
1	1,500	62
1	1,400	62
1	1,133	62
10	1,000	124
10	500	4,536
10	200	24,583
29,705 prizes—amounting to \$253,218.		
Tickets \$5—shares in proportion. For sale by A. S. STREETER, Lexington.		
Sept. 17—1d.		

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, EXTRA CLASS No. 43, FOR 1840.
To be drawn in the City of LEXINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 19th, 1840.
D. S. GREGORY & CO., Managers.

78 Number Lottery—13 drawn Balls.

SCHEME.		
1 prize of	20,000	is 20,000
1	5,000	63
1	3,000	63
1	1,723	1,723
20	1,000	20,000
50	200	10,000
50	150	7,500
162	100	19,200
65	40	2,600
65	30	1,950
65	20	1,300
130	15	1,950
4,745	15	47,450
27,040	5	135,200
32,306 Prizes, Amounting to \$273,873		
Tickets \$5—Shares in proportion. For sale by A. S. STREETER, Lexington.		
Sept. 10—1d		

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, CLASS No. 75 FOR 1840.
To be determined by the drawing of the Virginia State Lottery, Class 10, for 1840. For the Benefit of the town of Petersburg. To be drawn at Alexandria, Virginia, Saturday, 19th Sept. 1840.
D. S. GREGORY & CO., Managers.

75 No. Lottery—12 Drawn Balls.

SCHEME.		
1 prize of	\$30,000	20 prizes of 250
1	10,000	84
1	5,000	63
1	3,000	63
1	2,500	126
1	1,017	126
100	1,000	3,780
100	300	23,436
36,814 prizes—amounting to \$506,437.		
Tickets \$10—shares in proportion. For sale by A. S. STREETER, Lexington.		
Sept 10—1d		

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, EXTRA CLASS No. 41, FOR 1840.
To be drawn in the CITY OF LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Sept. 17, 1840.
D. S. GREGORY & CO., Managers.

75 Number Lottery—14 drawn Balls.

SCHEME.		
1 Prize of	10,000 Dollars	is \$10,000
1	2,500	2,500
1	2,000	2,000
1	1,344	1,344
10	1,000	10,000
10	250	2,500
10	200	2,000
10	150	1,500
20	100	2,000
300	60	18,000
61	30	1,830
61	25	1,525
61	20	2,440
132	12	1,464

